

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

From our English papers per London Packet, et, M. Dougall.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Answer to M. Novoziltzoff's Note.

PARIS, July 25.

The Monitor of yesterday contains the following article, which is particularly worthy of remark in the present circumstance.

BERLIN, July 15.

M. Novoziltzoff left this capital yesterday for St. Petersburg. He had a long conference with Mr. Jackson, the British envoy at Berlin.

The mission of that Russian envoy was announced to all Europe several months before it commenced; and this was sufficient to render it abortive. It also became the subject of many discussions, calculations and intrigues. After M. Novoziltzoff had been represented rather as a bearer of orders, than as a negotiator, his mission was represented under another color to render it less hateful. He was to negotiate they said, with none but the emperor himself. They who propagated these idle reports, well knew that all demands of that nature deviating from the regard due to a great power, must on that very account frustrate a mission, the purport of which was not very evident; and what fully proves the uncertainty and obscurity of it, that it was successively an object of orders and counterorders. Now every thing well considered, the counter order which calls M. Novoziltzoff back to Petersburg, is probably, more favorable for peace than the order by which he was sent to Paris.

If the object of his mission was to allay the coolness existing between France and Russia, he would probably have succeeded. What indeed have France and Russia to do with each other? Independent of each other they are unable to hurt; but all-powerful to do good to one another. If the emperor of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the emperor of Russia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte, and in Persia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the discussions on the subject of her boundaries, and does not much increase her power; the latter on the other hand exerts her influence over two powers of the first rank, which have long stood in the same political rank with France & Russia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caspian, and the black seas. If the Russian cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the just boundaries by which France is to be limited on all sides, then that cabinet will undoubtedly allow the emperor of the French, to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn.

When it views with Herschell's telescope from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the emperor of the French and some of the tribes in the Appenines, it ought not to demand that the emperor of the French should not see what becomes of the ancient illustrious empire of Solyma, & of Persia; that he should not that see for ten years past the whole Caucasus has been united with Russia, at the request of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Russia; that she has subjected to herself the mouths of Phasis, and constructed forts there; that thereby obliged the Porte to suffer her conquests, she has procured great advantages to herself for pursuing her conquest into the centre of Persia.

Is then the emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weakness, that he must coolly listen to a Russian commissary calling him to an account for what he does, in countries unknown to Russia, and with whom she has no relations; that he must close his eyes from seeing and refrain from answering, when Sultan Selim has less to say in Constantinople, than a simple envoy from St. Petersburg; when the Bosphorus is violated, and the consequence of the occupation of the Crimea, and of the mouths of the Phasis, are felt in full force; when the cries of the seraglio, although fettered by fear, awaken all Europe; and lastly when there is not a pacha, in the Morea, not a mussulman in Constantinople, but expects every morning to see a fleet from the black sea, casting anchor at the foot of the seraglio, and a herald reading the declaration of war, and to hear the report of muskets in the garden of the Grand Seigneur?

But if a Russian commissary, coming to Paris to say that a diminution of influence in Italy was demanded, should say, at the same time, that a guarantee should be given for Persia and the Porte; that the Bosphorus shall no more be violated, but

remain shut according to the practice of all times against the ships of all powers; that the treaty of 1793 shall not be renewed, that the subjects of the Porte shall no longer navigate under Russian colors; that the regiments enlisted for the Russian service in Albania, at a great expence shall be disbanded; that the ships in the black sea shall never be so numerous as to endanger the Porte of being menaced in her own capital, before the powers of Europe can be informed of her danger; that the Persians shall be evacuated and the Caucasus restored to the Shah of Persia, and that tranquillity shall again be given to that empire after so many years of internal wars and calamities, then it would be easy to conceive what would be the effect of such language; and although we are not in the secret of the cabinet of the Tuilleries, we dare say the emperor of the French would be ready to meet so noble an agreement; he would listen not to menaces, but to a desire to consolidate the independence of nations, and the happiness of mankind. Whatever sacrifices he should make for the independence of the Porte and of Persia, he would still be a gainer; posterity, for which he labors, would acknowledge him its deliverer and admire the acuteness of that reason, which made him discover before hand that the Russians would be the oppressors of the whole world, even as they now oppress the North, and the establishment of that universal monarchy, with which Europe has been so much frightened, and which has so long been held up to its view as the aim of the French nation, which comprizes every thing in itself, and can never be dangerous to the independence of other countries.

If the Russian plenipotentiary came with a message from England, who is there but sees the difficulties, the unavoidable trouble which new instructions, new pretensions of Russia would introduce? Of whatever nature the objects may be, which divide England and France these nations would then be obliged to expect the decision of their differences from a far distant country, to which the interests of both is so little known.

When the cabinet of London applauded the mission of M. Novoziltzoff, it did so because it hoped not only to bring over Russia, but also to draw in Austria and Prussia along with her: for it knows full well, that the concurrence of Russia alone will not allow it to think of the insane plans of partition which it has formed against France, and of which, in its madness, it never ceases to dream. If the English government is desirous of peace, it will recollect that it can reply to a French note, by an English note. These two languages are easily translated, and the intervention of another could only render the negotiation more intricate.

Could M. Novoziltzoff himself be accurately acquainted with such knotty affairs? Did he know, at the time of the treaty of Amiens, the empire of Mysore was not wholly united to the English possessions? that the empire of the Mahrattas was annihilated; that England had doubled her power in India; and that no European ship can sail in those seas? Did he think that France would give up her commerce with India forever? Did he also see that that commerce alone was not the main point—that England has obtained that point which Catharine never would suffer, by her cannon, at Copenhagen—that what France never will allow, was obtained of Russia, by Nelson, in the Gulph of Finland—that since that treaty, so contrary to the rights of which even the nations the least bold are jealous, various interpretations have been made of the right of blockade; that whole rivers have been blockaded; that Cadiz was blockaded even when our squadrons were masters in the Straits; that Venice is blockaded although no English ship has been seen there for six months past, and that no neutral vessel was seen there neither, during six months; the effects of a strange connivance in other powers? At Venice, Trieste, Lisbon and in Northern ports, all shipments from Genoa were stopped from the moment that port was declared in a state of blockade.

Did that plenipotentiary come to say that Russia had procured the liberty of the Indies, and of the European commerce in India; the recognition of the universal sovereignty of the seas; the renunciation of all interpretations concerning the right of blockade, henceforth limited to countries attacked, or in danger of being taken, and (in the true sense of the word, to blockade) surrounded on all sides? Did he at the same time come to demand, that the crown of Italy should be placed on another head, and to require the surrender of some parts of the territory on the other side of the Alps! If this was the case, he should have

been welcome; he would have met with no obstacles, and his undertaking would have been crowned with success.

But if he, approving what England does, recognizing her right to search all ships, to place whole kingdoms in a state of blockade, applauding the immense increase of her power in India come to represent to France that she ought to evacuate Parma and Genoa, and renounce the crown of Italy; then it would appear that it was evidently intended to oppress France; then it would be France which they would wish to bring back to those times when Poland was partitioned without its own consent, when means was found to terrify a degenerate race, to deprive it of the consciousness of its worth, and even of the will of opposing the oppression. France has arms, courage and armies; yea, of whatever nature the coalition shall be, which the English ministers may find means to form, France, though regretting the influence of English gold on the continent, will dissolve that gordian knot as well as the two preceding. As often as they shall step in between both to reduce England within equitable and decent bounds, no sacrifice will be too hard for France; but if they will lay the whole weight upon her, she will see in those intentions, nothing but hatred and insult, and one must be very ignorant in calculating the power and the state of affairs, to hope to succeed always.

Poland has been partitioned—France must have for it Belgium and the banks of the Rhine. The Crimea has been occupied, the Caucasus, the mouths of the Phasis, &c. France must have a compensation in Europe—the principles of self-preservation require it.

Is a general congress of Europe wished for? Well! Let each power place at the disposal of that congress the conquests which she has made within the last fifty years—re-establish Poland, restore Venice to its senate, Trinidad to Spain, Ceylon to Holland, and the Crimea to the Porte—withdraw to a distance from the Phasis and the Bosphorus—to give up Caucasus and Georgia—let the Porte, after so many disasters, take a little breath—let the dominion of the Mahrattas, and the kingdom of Mysore, be re-established, or no longer remain the exclusive property of England; then shall France recede within her ancient boundaries, and in so doing France assuredly will not be the greatest loser. Whence then this furious outcry, this summons to a crusade against a power, which, for the last fifty years, has derived less advantage than any other from the revolutions of states, and the changes which have taken place in every part of the globe, and which, uniformly victorious, has retained nothing of her conquests, but what was necessary to form an equitable compensation.

Europe had sustained several dreadful shocks: social order had revived; the peace of Amiens had established the general system. A feeble ministry, an unexamined arrogance, have kindled the flames of war anew, and exposed the peace of all nations to a state of uncertainty. The continental prince who shall first join in this project of general subversion, who shall first give the signal for war, will be answerable for all the calamities which may ensue from it, and subject himself to the merited curse of the existing generation.

It is the opinion of every intelligent person, that the result of a war upon the continent can have no other tendency than to increase the power of France. They are also persuaded that she will not always have the weakness, from a pure feeling of generosity, and the vain hope of promoting the happiness of mankind, and the peace of the whole world, to evacuate numerous and populous conquests.

It is the fashion at present to inveigh against the ambition of France; had she, however been disposed to retain the territories conquered by her arms, the half of Austria, the states of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, Switzerland and Holland, would still have been subject to her dominion. The real boundaries of France are the Rhine and the Adige. Did not the French penetrate beyond the Adige and the Rhine? Were they prevented, by the force of arms, from taking the Salza and the Drave as their boundaries? Or did they not forego those boundaries from a generous moderation? It is in the natural course of things that men such as Woronzoff, Thugut and Acton, (to whom Europe gives as little credit for capacity, as it ascribes to them hatred against every thing that is great and liberal, and who have sold their consciences for English gold) should exert all their influence to reproduce all the calamities of war. The prosperity of nations has occasioned the loss or the diminution of their credit: and this too is fortunate for princes. There are some who have ceased to

reign in consequence of listening to false counsels.

The calamities of a continental war would fall neither upon Russia nor England inasmuch as the scene of action would lie in Germany or Italy. What interest then to the French, the Italians and the Germans take in the mediation of powers, which would employ the moment when they were engaged in the most sanguinary attacks on each other to accomplish the downfall of the Turkish and Persian empires? The constant policy of the northern states has been to provoke wars from which they themselves had nothing to dread.

Thus it was that Catherine for several years, permitted Austria and Prussia to carry on the war, still promising them assistance which, however, could not prevent the French armies from appearing before the gates of Vienna.

Thus it was that the late emperor of Russia extended the calamities of war by furnishing Austria with auxiliaries, at a time when Austria would, without them, have acquired many advantages; auxiliaries, however, who, upon the first reverse, trod back their steps, and in the middle of a campaign, left their allies to sustain alone all the pressure of a war, which they had promised to share in common with them.

In a word, France and Russia can gain nothing by a misunderstanding; they can inflict on each other no injury by a war; and whatever may be the policy of either, there is nothing in which they can find so much advantage as in maintaining a good understanding with each other. We have already declared, and once more repeat it, that if Russia evacuate the Bosphorus, Caucasus, Phasis, Georgia, &c. France will accede to any arrangements which can be required with respect to Italy. But unfortunately, it is too well known that no one finds pleasure in sacrifices of this nature; and hence France must be allowed to indemnify herself, so as to compensate for such advantages as are obtained by the other powers.

As to England, the treaty of Amiens is still in force. It was concluded, after a deliberate and long investigation of the reciprocal interests of the two states, it was broken unexpectedly, and upon idle pretences. Re-establish that treaty, and both states are at peace. But if England requires new conditions; if she wishes to enter into a discussion respecting the frontiers of France on the side of Italy, let her give to France a share of the Mahratta territory; let her, in short, adopt maxims consistent with the independence of the other powers. But the English will say, 'it is better to sink than to consent that the flag shall protect the cargo; that a vessel, for whatever she contains, or whatever is done on board her, shall be accountable only to the sovereign of the state to which she belongs; that the Indies shall cease to be our property, or that any power whatever shall have a right to share with us in our superiority in the Indies! Do not you then expect that France shall enter into discussions with you upon points which do not concern you, or do you consent to enter into discussions with her upon points, which involve the sacred interests of all nations? France duly appreciates the advantage of peace; but she will carry on the war as long as it shall be necessary towards maintaining the honor of her flag, and the preponderance which it has acquired; and until she has obtained the assurance, that in whatever quarter of the world a Frenchman may shew himself, he shall not have occasion to blush in consequence of the insults and arrogant assumptions of the English.'

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in F. & L. street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 25,

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following Property, on King-street, viz.

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his absence to Mrs. Hutton, living on the premises. August 8.

SALEM, Sept. 1. BLOOD SCENES. Capt. Stillaber, from Algiers, and others, on the 7th of July, had beheaded 400 Jews, and made their escape. Captain S. being just on board, and not an opportunity of getting on board to see the particulars of the massacre, he lay becalmed, and the ship was not then at Leghorn, where he got on board a letter containing a number of other particulars of this bloody business. The following is an extract: Leghorn.

Yesterday arrived here five days from Algiers, but that country was in the hands of the Bedouin Arabs, a Frenchman, had revolved towards Algiers; that approach, detached 7000 men, but that these, after being defeated and taken a principal fort, the had been made to assassinate several Jews, who were mortally wounded; the 400 of the richest Jews, the bloody work was still going on, and it is expected that 200 more. Such is the state of the place.

There were at this time, Algiers, a Ragatiau, a Suede; who all cut their way from the port, pa- Jews to come as could g- (100), and it is expected that 200 more. Such is the state of the place.

The Algerines have at sea, consisting of several in sight of this port. They consist of a stout built at Algiers, a few years ago, a present from the U- lately purchased from the which mounts 25 guns, fine brig Bashaw, of 22 g- from the United States.

We have heard of American gun-boats passing out of their arrival at M-

Alexandria Daily

TUESDAY, SE

We have received the proceedings of the case of Captain Baird, appear at length in our following is the result of

The court having evidence deduced from the witnesses, heard in- duced in the loss of his ship- frigate Philadelphia, and that no degree of credit is to be given to him, from that

Spanish Consul General Philadelph- His Catholic Majes- having received inform- tion of dry goods, flour and other provisions, are hereby in- plication at this office, will be granted for ves- ties payable on dry go- and 6 per cent. on pro- to export the produce at 5 per cent. only.

In lat. 32, 20, long- small fleet of armed ve- bound to the Cape, on- and one pilot boat scho-

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A letter from Gibra- last mentions that Br- other principal Jews, of Algiers, were mur- was his favorite Jew a

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SALEM, September 17. BLOODY SCENES AT ALGIERS.

Capt. Sailaber, from Leghorn, informs us, that on the 7th of July a brig arrived there from Algiers, and brought accounts of an insurrection at that place, and that the Dey had beheaded 400 Jews. One Jewish family made their escape in the brig.

Captain S. being just on the point of sailing, had not an opportunity to collect any further particulars of the above; but after he had gone on board to take his departure, and while he lay becalmed, captain Israel Williams, of the ship Friendship, of this port, then at Leghorn, was so obliging as to get on board a letter for us, communicating a number of other circumstances relating to this bloody business, of which the following is an extract:

Leghorn, July 8th.
Yesterday arrived here an Imperial brig from five days from Algiers. She informs, that that country was in dreadful confusion, that the Bedouin Arabs, said to be headed by a Frenchman, had revolted, and marched towards Algiers; that the Dey, on their approach, detached 7000 troops to attack them, but that these, after a desperate battle, were defeated and cut off to a man; that the Arabs then rushed on to the city, which they successfully attacked, and had taken a principal fort, that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Dey, he having received several stabs, and said to be mortally wounded; that he had cut off 400 of the richest Jew's heads, and that the bloody work was still going on when this vessel left the place.

There were at this time three vessels at Algiers, a Ragatiau, an Imperialist and a Swede, who all cut their cables, and ran away from the port, permitting as many Jews to come as could get on board; the Ragatiau, that has now arrived, has brought 100, and it is expected the Swede has at least 200 more. Such is the news at Leghorn.

The Algerines have a squadron now at sea, consisting of seven sail; they passed in sight of this port 13 days since, and were off Civita Vecchia, four days since. They consist of a stout frigate of 44 guns, built at Algiers, a few years since; another frigate of forty four guns taken from the Portuguese 6 months since, the Crescent of 32, a present from the U.S.; two polacres lately purchased from the Greeks, one of which mounts 25 guns, the other 18; the fine brig Bashaw, of 22 guns, a present also from the United States; and a chebeck.

"We have heard of several of the American gun-boats passing Gibraltar, but not of their arrival at Malta."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

We have received the official account of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Captain Bainbridge, which shall appear at length in our next paper. The following is the result of the Enquiry:

(National Intelligence.)
"The court having deliberated on the evidence deduced from the testimony of the witnesses, heard in this case, are decidedly of opinion that captain WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, acted with fortitude and conduct in the loss of his ship, the United States frigate Philadelphia, on the 31st Oct. 1833, and that no degree of censure should attach itself to him, from that event."

Spanish Consul General's Office,
Philadelphia, September 19.

His Catholic Majesty's consul general, having received information that the importation of dry goods, (muslin excepted) flour and other provisions is permitted at Puerto Rico, the merchants and traders of this city, are hereby informed, that on application at this office the usual documents will be granted for vessels so trading. Duties payable on dry goods, are 10 per cent. and 6 per cent. on provisions, with liberty to export the produce of this Island, on paying 5 per cent. only.

In lat. 32, 20, long. 72, was spoken a small fleet of armed vessels from Baltimore bound to the Cape, one brig, 3 schooners, and one pilot boat schooner.

The condemnation of the ship Flora, Lovett, master, from Carthagena to New York, is fully and totally reversed by the lords commissioners of prize cases in London.
(N. York paper.)

A letter from Gibraltar, dated 14th July last mentions that Bacris, Busnachs, and other principal Jews, the friends of the dey of Algiers, were murdered at Algiers, as was his favorite Jew at Oram.

By the arrival of the southern mail yesterday, letters were received in town from some of our late prisoners in Tripoli, dated on board the U. S. ship President, off Virginia Capes, Sept. 10, 1835. The letters abound with expressions of the feelings excited by their restoration to liberty and their country. One letter mentions that the Essex arrived off Tripoli, the 26th May, and hoisted the white flag, which was immediately answered from the shore. The negotiation forthwith commenced, and was closed the 3d of June. The final acceptance on the part of the bashaw, of the terms proposed by col. Lear, was instantaneously followed by the unclosing of those bolts and bars which had so long detained us in dreary confinement, and the savage ferocity of the Turks, whose morose insulting looks we had so often read with contempt and indignation, was now entirely melted down, and they seemed by their countenance to say, "you are no longer our prisoners and we are no longer enemies to each other." We hurried away from our miserable abode to the consular house, and the next day removed on board the Constitution. The bashaw consented to our embarking on board the squadron without the ransom money being paid down, as he was satisfied with col. Lear's binding the United States to pay it. Previous to our leaving the shore, upwards of seven hundred dollars was subscribed among the officers of the late frigate Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing a handsome piece of plate, to be presented in our names to our much-esteemed friend Mr. NISSON (the Danish consul). My pen would but feebly express the high esteem and respect we all feel for his character: he has uniformly been our warm and disinterested friend."

While at Syracuse, a court of inquiry was held on captain Bainbridge, for the loss of the late frigate Philadelphia, and after a full investigation of the whole transaction of that unfortunate day, he was most honorably acquitted. The satisfaction given by the acquittal of this valuable officer, proceeds as well from an opinion of the correctness of his conduct in this particular case, as from a sense of his merits generally.
(Poulson.)

From a Salem Paper.
[COPY]
Of a letter from Mr. Williams to Wm. Bartlett, esq. dated
London, July 12, 1835.

SIR,
I am sorry to inform you of the unfortunate detention of the brig Respect, captain March, by a privateer, she is now in Plymouth. Captain M. has applied to me for advice and assistance, which I shall of course render him. To-morrow a claim will be given for vessel and cargo. It appears that the cargo came in this vessel from Martinique; although it was landed, &c. yet the court will, I fear, agreeably to a late decision of the court of appeals in the case of the Essex Orne, condemn the vessel and cargo—nothing will save them, unless it be a memorial which is to be made to this government on a similar occasion, by order of the American minister. There are two or three similar cases now pending—I have frequently cautioned my friends from sending cargoes, imported from the enemies colonies, to the countries of the enemy in Europe, in the same bottom. The memorial may delay the trial of the Respect, and the others in the same situation. I shall give captain March, my best aid.

N. B. The attempts to negotiate a peace continue to depress the markets and prevent sales.
Samuel Williams.

A letter from Mr. Williams, to Mr. Bartlett, received subsequent to that of July 12, dated London 23d July, says:—

"Two vessels and cargoes in the predicament of yours were condemned to day. Yours of course will share the same fate. The trial comes on this week. The case of the Essex Orne, was the authority which governed the judges in these cases."

DUEL.—On the 9th ult. a duel, the parties at fifteen feet distance, was fought between captain M'Dougal and Mr. Murray. The former was shot through the body, the latter through the thighs.
(N. Hampshire Paper.)

VERMONT ELECTION.

We understand that his excellency Isaac Tichenor, will be re-elected by a larger majority the present year than at the last; and that in many towns, which sent last year democratic members to the legislature, federalists are now returned. The people will not always be unmindful of their real friends. Amidst the general deluge of de-

mocracy which has for a few years covered the government, the federal ark remains firm, and its family, though in the shade, are not dispirited. The flood will be assuaged in due season, the dove will ere long be the harbinger of its decrease, and at the advent of this auspicious aera, the political vessel will rest as firmly as that of Noah on the mountain of Ararat. The face of the nation, so long obscured "by clouds and thick darkness," will shine with renovated lustre, and where devastation and ruin "abounded," fertility and happiness "will much more abound."
[Ibid].

From a letter of a young Student at Princeton, to the Editor of the Enquirer.

"I have seen general Moreau. He has purchased a house near Trenton (about 12 miles from Princeton (but on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware. He intends as soon as possible to become an American citizen. Different opinions are entertained of the reception he ought and will meet with from an American people. For my own part, I think it the greatest encomium both on himself and us, that he has chosen this country as his place of residence.

"The character and conduct of general Moreau furnish to my mind the clearest elucidation of the good intentions of the original reformers of France. For he was one of them. As soon as he saw that no republic existed in Europe, he was anxious to leave it. He left his country because it was subject to the power of a tyrant. He refused the command of the Spanish troops to besiege Gibraltar, because they were the servants of a despot. He refused the command in chief of the Russian army, because they fought for a King.

"General Moreau now receives company, not as you would expect from a compeer of Bonaparte; but as a citizen of the United States, who has never been elevated above a private station."

OF DUELLING.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States have testified their abhorrence of this shocking practice, by resolving unanimously, to discountenance it on all occasions, and to recommend it to all their ministers to refuse to attend a funeral of any person killed in a duel, and to admit no person giving or accepting a challenge the privileges of the church.

High crime.—A woman has been lately fined in Baltimore for wearing her petticoat fastened too high. To avoid the like penalty in future, it is said, she means to let them down.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Arrived ship Alexandria, Weston, Isle of Wight—Salt—J. Lawraon.
Brig George, Lampier, Cape Francois—Coffee—N. Wattles.
Brig Commerce, Harper, Barbadoes—D. M'Lean.
Schooner Alert, Dye, St. Thomas's—Ballast—J. Thompson & son.

For Freight, or Charter,
THE NEW SHIP
RHODA & BETSEY,
ELIAS TENNY,
MASTER;
Burthen 230 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to
John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

FOR SALE, ON LOW TERMS,

1 case Plantillas Royals,
1 bale of Checks, No. 1,
Philadelphia Butter,
Stone Lime, and
Sherry Wine, by
A. W. Preufs, & Co.
September 24. d3t

THE LOTS

ADVERTISED for sale, in the Forest of Washington, have been laid off in such a manner as to suit occupants of different descriptions. Those desirous of obtaining a healthful situation, either for pleasure, or profit, are invited to inspect those now offered. The remainder of the year will be allowed free of rent, to those who may wish to improve at this time.

It is hoped to form a pleasant village to be called
MOUNT VERNON,
In honor of the illustrious character from whom the forest is named.
John Ball, Agent.
Arlington, September 24. law4w

CHARLES BENNETT

Has Imported per the ship Performance, from London, via Baltimore, the following Goods, which will be sold and for Sale in a few days:

Superfine Cloths and Kerseys, of superior quality
Fashionable Waistcoats, consisting of Imperial clouded Broadwick Swandowns, Check Vigona do. Beaverfelt Foulisettes, Welshed Quiltings, &c. &c.

Elastic Suspenders
Irish Linens and Silicas
Seine and Sewing Twine
Superfine and common Shoe Thread, &c. &c.
Best FF and battle Gunpowder.
He daily expects per the United States, from Liverpool, a general assortment of Woollens, Hosiery, and Manchester.

September 24. c3w

Goods at First Cost.

Will continue to be sold, at the store of the subscriber, King Street, (near the Indian Queen Tavern) until the middle of October next, and at a reduction for that purpose given, from ten in the morning until two.

A L S O,

Some genteel household furniture, and several hundred elegant engravings, by the most eminent artists.

This collection is worthy the attention of house keepers, or picture dealers as they will be offered in large or small lots, either with or without frames.
A complete fowling piece, in a mahogany case, with every implement therein, for a sportsman.
A variety of small articles may be found among the stock in trade, suitable for country dealers, and a large quantity (just received) of Dr. Stoughton's Genuine Bitters.

At a reduced price.
C. W. Janfen.
September 24. c3t

Spring-Garden Theatre.

THE LAST BENEFIT.
Mr. & Mrs. WOOD'S NIGHT.

ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
(SEPTEMBER 24)

WILL BE PRESENTED,
THE Celebrated COMEDY OF THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
(Written by Richard Brindley Sheridan, Esq.)

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. McKenzie
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. Rutlandford
Joseph Surface,	Mr. Wood
Charles Surface,	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. Cain
Crabtree,	Mr. Blisset
Moses,	Mr. Francis
Rowley,	Mr. Seymour
Snake,	Mr. Robbins
Trip,	Mr. Taylor
Carrels,	Mr. Robbins
Joseph's Servant,	Master Harris

Lady Teazle, Mrs. Wood
Lady Sneerwell, Mrs. Seymour
Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Francis
Maria, Mrs. Jefferson

End of the Comedy, Mr. Wood, will recite the poetic tale of

ALONZO & IMOGENE.
(Written by M. G. Lewis, Esq.)

After which (for the last time)

THE MELO DRAMA
OF THE
TALE OF MYSTERY.

(Written by Thomas Holcroft, Esq.) with the original music by Dr. Busby.

Bonano,	Mr. McKenzie
Romaldi,	Mr. Wood
Francisco,	Mr. Jefferson
Stephano,	Mr. Cain
Montano,	Mr. Taylor
Michelli,	Mr. Blisset
Malvoglio,	Mr. Robbins
Piero,	Mr. Francis
Fift Gardener,	Mr. Seymour
Second Gardener,	Mr. Bolton
Sabio,	Master Harris

Fiammette, Mrs. Francis
Selina, Mrs. Wood

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin precisely at 7.

Admittance One Dollar.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Gadsby's bar, and at the Theatre.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the entertainments will be postponed until the first fair evening.

A NEW NOVEL.
Just Published, by JOTTOM and STEWART,
and for Sale, at their Store,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:
O R,

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. 4.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:
Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.
A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made of those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Coffee-House, two separate Ground-Rents, secured by valuable Lots in this town, for £20 17 3 Virginia Currency.
J. H. HOOE, Assignee
of the estate of John Gill—a bankrupt.
September 5. dtf

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the state, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. John Brackenridge, Esq. and others, shewing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5. dtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber, administrator to the estate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the estate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14. dtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to close his outstanding concerns, without delay, offers for sale, the following PROPERTY, viz:

His Houses and Lot, on Oronoko and Washington streets.

18 Acres of Ground, on the commons of Alexandria, near the powder-house.

His Wharf, with a Warehouse upon it.

Fourteen Lots of Ground contiguous to the wharf, on two of which are Framed Houses.

Two Houses and Lots on Prince-street, well situated for business.

A House and Lot on King street, with a Warehouse behind, on a public alley.

A Moiety of a three story Brick House on Water street and of a Lot adjoining—at present occupied by Doctor Kennedy.

A Lot of half an acre, south-east corner of Fairfax and Gibbon streets.

A Lot on St. Alaph's street, near Prince-street.

Two Lots on Queen and Washington streets.

An undivided fourth part of 19,000 acres of Land, in Spotsylvania county, on the Rappa, hannonck river, a few miles above Fredericksburg and Falmouth. The advantages of this tract, in water carriage, mill-seats, an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore of the first quality, wood, together with a flattering prospect of pit coal, are so great as to merit the attention of monied men.

A company is about forming for the erection of iron-works, &c. upon this land, and if carried into effect, ten shares in the said company will be disposed of in lieu of the land.

4333 and one-third Acres of Land, in Bourbon county, (Kentucky), near Lexington; said to be of excellent quality.

2847 and one-third Acres of Land, in Lincoln county, (Kentucky).

3709 Acres of Land, in Wood county, (Virginia).

15,000 Acres of Land, in Hardy county, (Virginia).

A House and Lot, in Leesburg.

A large quantity of Timber, consisting of chestnut and other kinds, standing near the Great Falls of Potomac; which may be conveniently transported by water to George-Town, Washington, and Alexandria.

Also—Sundry Ground-Rents in Alexandria.

To those who wish to invest their money to advantage, or to whom the subscriber may be indebted, he will make sales on terms very beneficial to either, if speedy application is made to him.

He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, that if their accounts are not satisfactorily settled by the first of November next, suits will be commenced without respect to any.

WILLIAM WILSON.

September 11. dtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Brown*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of August, 1805.

DIXON BRITTINGHAM, Adm'r.

August 3. 2aw2m

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the estate of *William Wools*, late of the aforesaid county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 6th day of February next, or they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of August, 1805.

Ann Wools, Adm'x.

Archibald M'Cliesh, Adm'r.

August 5. 2aw2m

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *George Hoke*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February next, or otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of August, 1805.

Ann Hoke, Administratrix,

By James Anderson, her Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment as above.

2aw2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Exoch Magruder Lyles*, late of the county last aforesaid, deceased, with a copy of the deceased's will annexed; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1805.

William H. Lyles, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 5. 2aw2m

WANTED.

A neat BOOT & SHOE-MAKER that can come well recommended, and capable of taking charge of a SHOP, will meet with encouragement. A Single Man will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 28. 2aw3w

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley. The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the fourth side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose only it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. James Bacon, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Norley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

This day is Published,
An for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-store, and THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

A P O L O G Y,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BRING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.
May 2.

FOR SALE.

Five hundred acres of LAND, in the County of Alexandria, and five and a half miles from Alexandria and two from Georgetown, one moiety in Wood and part of that heavily timbered. It abounds in excellent water, and has an extensive view of the neighborhood—from the proximity to the City, Georgetown and Alexandria, with the additional convenience of an abundance of wood, few farms within the district claim a pre-eminence. Upon the First Monday in October, I shall attend on the premises for the purpose of disposing of it, if not sold previous to that time. Should it be more accommodating to those (who with a country residence during the sickly months,) I will divide it into ten and twenty acre LOTS. Any person wishing to view the Land, by an application to WILLIAM SNELLUM, who lives on it may be gratified. My remoteness and the frequent depredations on the Wood and Timber, are the principal inducements to sell it, not more than one-fifth of the purchase money will be required, and a credit from two to three years will be given for the residue, security by a mortgage, and a forfeit of the advanced monies, with interest on the sum unpaid, if not punctually and fully discharged.

G. CHAPMAN.

August 17. 2aw

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, who is well acquainted with the farming business.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 3. 2aw3w

To Planters and Farmers.

The subscriber offers for sale, on a liberal credit, or for NEGROES,

Ten tracts of Land, of 1000 acres each, situate on the river Ouchera, and the Basin of Berthelette, in the county of Ouachita, and territory of Orleans. The above land is part of the grant made to the Baron de Balthrop by the Spanish government. It is situated above fifty miles from the Natchez, 250 miles from New Orleans, and 30 from the river Mississippi, and from 10 to 15 miles from the post of Ouachita. It is thought unnecessary to give more than a brief description of it, as any person willing for more particular information may obtain it from any of the following named gentlemen.

The above land lies on waters navigable in all seasons for vessels of 40 tons burthen, is in the heart of a country fast settling from the Mississippi territory and Kentucky, and being but a few miles from the post renders it contiguous to mills, stores, cotton gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of the quality of the soil, as the whole of that country is known to be the finest land in the world. It may not be improper to remark however, of these lands, that about one fifth being covered with timber, the rest is prairie, and nothing else is required to prepare it for a crop of cotton, indian corn, tobacco, hemp, or rice, (in the lowest part of the grounds) than merely ploughing it up.

The subscriber owns 2000 acres more, on which he would be glad of obtaining industrious settlers. Such settlers ought to have some negroes, and a plenty of children. To such he offers liberal encouragement, either by selling to them at a low price, or on a long credit of 5 or 6 years, or lease of 10 years. He would also furnish them with provisions on their arrival there.

For further particulars enquire of Thomas W. Griffith's and Thomas Chace, Esquires, at Baltimore; David P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Virginia; Dr. J. Scott, of Fredericksburg; or of the subscriber at New Orleans, but at present in Philadelphia.

William Dewees.

September 16. 2aw

To be HIRED or SOLD,

For a term of years,
A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls—a majority of them have been accustomed to labor on a farm. Apply to the Printer.

September 10. 2aw

EDUCATION.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and Employers, for their patronage and past favors; and respectfully begs leave to inform them and the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will commence an Evening School on Monday the 16th of September. Those who are disposed to favor him with their scholars, are desired to make speedy application, as he will take but a small number. Particular attention will be paid to the English Grammar, Surveying, theoretical and practical part, if requested—Navigation, the use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics.

William Slade.

Prince-street Academy,

August 31. dtf2aw

FOR SALE—OR TO LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, which I now occupy, on Royal-street. As I am going to remove, possession may be had the first day of August.

JOSEPH SMITH.

July 22. 2aw

PRINTED DAILY, BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. V.]

Public Sale

On TUESDAY
At 10 o'clock, will be sold
R U

in hds. and bls. French
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy
Sugar in hds. tierces and
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c.—A

A Variety of DR

among which
Cloths, Coatings, K
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Fr
Calmancoes, Ruffsels, Ya
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silfies do.
Osnaburghs and Tickenbur
Muslin and Muslin Hand
India Muslins and Table
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Coloured Threads, Hat
nacles.

Philp

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a decree
James Davidson to the full
the payment of thirteen hun
dred and thirty dollars
to PUBLIC SALE, to the
credit of the said James
Davidson, on the premises
the 12th day of October ne
xt, at the residence of the
afternoon, a HOUSE and
street, between Water and
occupied by the said James
Davidson. The House is lar
ge and is in a part of the town
business of any kind—and to
take place.

G. De

September 19.

Wanted to be
50 well seasoned Locust
and 250 stout Che
Apply

Aug 19.

Mackarel &

110 barrels of MACK
per season Hiram, from
ALSO

35 barrels strong proof
and

30 kegs manufactured
CO, warranted good. T
fold low. Apply to

John & T

July 16.

FORS

A likely NEGRO
13 years old.

Enquir

September 12.

JUST RE

A few chests Y
Imperial Teas.
Mould, Tallow,
Candles, of nice qu
For Sale, by

September 20.

Just received, and
15 quarter-casks F and
der, of a superior quality

A L

25 chests Young Hy
50 barrels New Eng
to hogheads Molass
to quarter-casks M
3 franks mens' coar
A quantity Planter P
LAWR

September 7.

TO F

A convenient tw
in Wilkes street, oppos
For terms apply to,
July 6.